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OFFICER TELLS OF BALLOON TRIP

Naval Officers Lost to the World for Twenty-Nine Days.

ARE FOUND BY AN INDIAN

Wandered Four Days in the Dense Woods and Were on Verge of Death When Rescued—Thrilling Story of Trip Told by an Officer.

Mattice, Ont.—The three American naval officers, Lieuts. Hinton, Farrell and Kloor, who abandoned their wrecked balloon near Moose Factory on the shore of James bay on Dec. 14, arrived safely here. The following story of the balloon trip of the airmen was told by Lieut. Stephen Farrell:

Lieut. Farrell's story of the flight and wanderings of the trio begins with the morning hours in Rockaway naval air station on December 13 and goes on through the flight, the landing, and up to the meeting with the Indian at Moose Factory who saved their lives.

"It was just an ordinary balloon hop," Farrell began. "It was for training. Hinton told me after we left that the gas in the balloon was ten days old, stale and impure.

"Hinton called me up at about twenty minutes to 12 (December 13) and told me I could come on flight if I wanted to. No special orders are needed. We just got permission from Commander Cummings of the post and Executive Officer Douglas.

"I am senior officer of the three, but Kloor was in command of the flight, as he is a balloon officer and I am a gunnery officer. I have been in aviation for three years and have flown in every kind of aircraft. We left at 1 p. m.

Left With Four Pigeons.

"We had four pigeons; we let the first one go with a message for the Brooklyn navy yard.

"Hinton and Kloor had heavy underwear and uniforms under their flying suits. I had only the underwear and the flying suit. I had a grip with my uniform and some other things in it. We had eight sandwiches and two thermos bottles of hot coffee. None of the underwear was electrically heated.

"We expected to land next morning in upper New York state. We had no maps or charts except a railroad map of the Canadian Quebec Central line, which I bought. We had three chances to land before we did. We did step once at Wells, N. Y.

"We made fast to a tree near a light. It was in a window of a farmhouse. A man came along and we asked him where we were. He told us, but he could not say what big town we were near.

Kloor Came to Go On.

"We cast loose and went up again. It rained and blew during the night. We could have landed at Ottawa at 11 p. m. We saw the lights of a big city. But Kloor is just a kid and he was enthusiastic about a long flight. We all agreed that we ought to do a decent flight. There had been rain from Wells on.

"The wind was north by west. That night it blew hard and rained. There was no sign of civilization. But we thought it would be all right in the morning. At daylight we saw only forests. The rain had calmed down. There were low clouds and fog.

"The rain stopped at 8 a. m. (December 14). We ate all our food during the night. We had two packages of cigarettes and one box of matches, but you cannot smoke in a hydrogen balloon. We realized we were in bad that morning."

At 11 a. m. the sun came out and heated up the gas in the balloon; that makes the gas expand and sends the balloon up.

"We were fighting to keep in the air. All we saw was trees, lakes, and snow. It was about 1:30 p. m. that we saw a shack in the woods. At least we thought it was a shack. We were in doubt about this until we heard a dog bark.

"I took bearings with the compass on the shack and the place where the dog barked. We decided to land. We were in low clouds about 1,000 feet high. The wind was north by west, the sun had been heating up our bag and we began to go up. We reached 6,500 feet. It takes a long time to go from that height.

Make a Bad Landing.

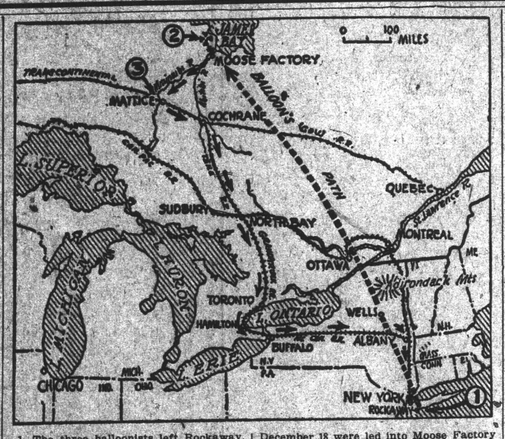
"The clouds were below us and above us. We got down about two o'clock. It was a bad landing and we were pretty badly shaken up. We were not hurt or thrown out, but the basket was smashed against the ground.

"The balloon caught between the trees. We had taken the pigeons into the basket to protect them from the landing. Usually they ride in a cage tied outside of the basket. The weather was clear and nearly freezing.

"All three of us stepped out of the basket in our flying clothes. I took the grip. We were soaking wet. Kloor took the pigeon cage. We started off at a terrific pace to get where the dog barked. We did not stop to inspect the balloon. From the bearings I took in the balloon we figured the dog to be south by east from us.

Start on Long Trek.

"We started through the forest on that line. I carried my grip for one



1—The three balloonists left Rockaway, N. Y., about noon on December 13. A storm caught them, night came down, and they were driven far to the north.

2—After drifting all night and the next morning, the three descended on the shores of James bay, in the wilds of Canada. They had made the 600 mile trip in a little over twenty-four hours, and during this time they had seen but little, except the storm clouds below them. They wandered four days in the woods, and on December 18 were led into Moose Factory by an Indian, when they were on the verge of death. They left there December 23 for the 200-mile trip to the railroad at Mattice.

3—On January 11 the three, with their guides, reached Mattice, on the transcontinental railroad. They had come 200 miles through woods and snow. This trip ordinarily takes eleven days or more. They were lost to the world for 29 days in all.

day. We went on until dark and made a fire. I smoked two cigarettes while we rested; so did Kloor. Hinton did not smoke.

"We did not eat that day; we carried the pigeons until the next day. There was some snow on the ground, so we got a lot of pine brush to lie on and I picked a lot of rotten wood with my penknife. We had no firearms—only the knife and the box of matches.

"Hinton went on a little to find a stream. While he was gone he laid off his flying suit to make better headway and he could not find it on his way back.

"That night I slept next to Hinton. He was next to the fire. I was on the outside. Kloor lay off to one side and slept. We got on fine together in the forest. Hinton and I didn't sleep. We got up at daylight.

They Eat First Pigeon.

"We ate a pigeon that morning, December 15. We cleaned a pigeon and cooked it. We divided it in three parts, a couple of mouthfuls apiece. We drank water out of moose tracks and holes in the ground. That is what probably made me sick the next day. We started off, I carrying my grip.

"We came to a creek that day (the Indians call this stream the Nescliaga). Hinton was leading and kept moving too far to the west.

"I proposed to him to go southeast. In 30 minutes we got to the creek, which was not frozen over, so we had to follow the bank. We camped again in good shape. I, for one, was not very hungry, but we were cold when we stopped walking.

"We had made a fire and rested at noon, but we did not eat in order to conserve food. We argued about where we were. I figured it somewhere in the woods in Canada, but wasn't sure.

How They Were Garbed.

"At that time I was still in my flying suit, Hinton in uniform and Kloor in uniform and flying suit. We all wore flying boots. My grip kept getting foul of trees, so I threw it away at ten o'clock, but took care to put it in a tree. Before that I got my good English shoes out of the grip and put them on and threw away my flying boots, which were pretty near gone.

"I did not make more than four miles the first day nor more than seven or eight the second day. Our night camp was on the creek. We did not eat. During the day we all nibbled a bit of a kind of moss we found growing around.

"We were not cheerful. We began to dread that this dog barking proposition was a kind of phoney. There were so many noises. I figure now it was a wolf barking. We saw a lot of wolf tracks.

Youngest Flyer Prays.

"Kloor told us he had been praying—not out loud, but just to himself. I'm not much on religion; I didn't pray. No more than I made a proposition they should dine off me.

"Hinton and I discussed our course while Kloor was praying. We had to admit we were in a pretty serious jam and felt pretty blue. But when we quit we had a hunch that the third day was going to be lucky.

"We ate the second pigeon and killed the other one the morning of the third day—December 16. Kloor put the dead pigeon in his pocket. We did this to do away with the cage.

"During the night Hinton and Kloor got their feet in the fire. Now their flying shoes were burned and they had to throw them away and walk in uniform boots. My shoes were in the best shape.

Hikers Growing Weak.

"We were all growing weak and fell a lot in holes and over trees. Hinton was very weak. I felt like vomiting. Hinton was nauseated, his stomach was very bad, but our heads were as clear as they are right now.

"If we had had a definite object we could have gone fifty or a hundred miles without so much distress. We saw so much of the same sort of woods that it appeared we were not going anywhere. But we were not going in circles because we were steered by the compass zigzagging through the wood. That counted against us.

"I began to lag behind pretty much and Hinton suggested that I take off my flying suit. I did, and walked in my underclothing the rest of the trip.

"Hinton wrapped my suit around him as a sort of blanket. Just before noon I had a nasty fall over a tree trunk into a hole three feet deep. I was bruised and scratched but I got up alone.

Hunch Fails to Help Out.

"We didn't eat at noon and made fire and warmed up and started off again all together. We were pretty blue when we camped the third night. Our hunch about the third being the lucky day flivvered.

"Hinton said, 'Let's write some letters and put them in our pockets,' but I said, 'No, we'll have plenty of time to do that.'

"Hinton could hardly hold his head up. It was very cold and it sure was our worst night. We slept again with Hinton near the fire and me on the outside. I had the flying suit on, but it was too cold to lie still, and I would get up often.

"When I did Hinton did too, and we would both sit near the fire for a while. Kloor slept fine, almost in the fire. He kept getting his feet in the fire and we would have to pull them out.

"Next morning we kidded the kid—that's what we called Kloor—and told him he had been hogging the fire. Hinton had the matches, because he knows how to light a fire. We were careful with the matches. We would go stiff when it took Hinton two matches to get the fire going.

Trio in Bad Shape.

"Kloor had lots of pep after his night's sleep and Hinton was in bad shape. I was a bit better off than Hinton, but not much. We started off without food along the bank of the creek. I had a hunch that night might have frozen up the creek and I left them to go down and try it out."

The distance covered that afternoon was not more than three miles. Next day (Thursday) almost the same story was repeated at nightfall, their distance from the "hypothetical" village being still as undetermined as when they made their landing.

Friday proved to be the lucky day. In the morning Tom Marks, a Cree Indian trapper, who was inspecting his traps on the outskirts of the settlement of Moose Factory, an island in the bottom of James bay, noticed tracks which he judged to have been made by three white men. His curiosity getting the better of the native Indian timidity in the presence of the unusual, Marks followed up the tracks until early in the afternoon he came upon the three balloonists.

Kloor's Story of Trip.

"The first days out were the worst," said Lieutenant Kloor, describing their experiences. "We had practiced walking with snowshoes at Moose Factory while we were there and thought we were experts with them, but after going a day on the trail changed our minds. It was quite stormy, too, and the first week we were out we encountered three severe blizzards.

"On Sunday a week ago it became so bad we were compelled to retrace our steps for more than a mile. We also found that the dogs we had with us were inadequate for the load we were carrying and had to send back for more. The weather, however, was not very cold. We had lots of moose meat to eat and I think we are all feeling fine."

"What scientific values to be derived from your trip?" was asked.

"The main scientific fact demonstrated," replied Kloor, "is that a balloon of 35,000 cubic feet capacity can remain in the air for more than twelve hours. We were in the air for twenty-five hours and could have remained there longer. Further than that I think nothing ought to be said until we report to our superiors."

Dogs Hail the Arrival.

Kloor, a blue-eyed, ruddy young fellow who looked to be in the pink of condition, was the first to arrive. He came whirling around the bend of the Missanaibi into the town, riding on the dog sled, with Sam Sainsbury, Toronto explorer, who had gone to meet him.

"I feel fine. We're all all right. All I ask is that I get to a fire," he said.

$30,000 DAMAGES FOR ALCOHOL BLINDNESS.

Chicago.—Blindness caused by wood alcohol was the ground for a verdict of $30,000 damages returned in Circuit Court in favor of Sam Greenberg.

The award, which was said to be the first of its kind in Chicago courts, was against the saloon partnership of Cohen and Alkin.

DISARMAMENT PLAN IN FAVOR

Harding Intimates His Administration Will Co-Operate

PLAN IS NOT YET READY

S. Davies Warfield Withholds Details Of Conference Regarding Transportation Act—Roosevelt Among Callers.

Marion, Ohio.—President-elect Harding definitely confirmed that his administration will go into power with a distinct desire to bring about world-wide reduction of armaments and a willingness to co-operate with the other great powers to that end.

Realizing that the attention of the world, and particularly the United States, is directed toward the enormous expense of naval preparation that is unnecessary, Mr. Harding has included this question in his program. In making this known he gave what is virtually his first hint on his future international policy.

Heretofore announcements dealing with the Association of Nations have been made by visitors in Marion, presumably in all cases with the President-elect's approval. From then the skeleton outline, elaborated perhaps more fully by former President Taft than by any other, has been obtained and, as stated frequently, the plan has been kept free from details.

In a talk with newspaper correspondents Mr. Harding was asked concerning the report from Washington that he probably would call a disarmament conference in the spring. While making it clear that the disarmament plan had not got down to dates, he explained that the story probably arose from the fact that the international program now under consideration naturally includes steps looking toward disarmament.

He announced his own position as being cordially in favor of such steps in co-operation with the other powers. His ultimate purpose is to create the machinery by which the United States can take up the question with the other nations. This probably would be by direct conference, as suggested by visitors who have returned to Washington.

Mr. Harding suggested that while he did not care to discuss any set program of reform he hoped the information obtained in the Congressional hearings would establish a basis for legislation.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who has been mentioned for Assistant Secretary of the Navy, called on Mr. Harding, stating later that they talked about reclamation and progressive features of the next administration.

A statement by S. Davis Warfield, president of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, who conferred with Mr. Harding, was issued. Mr. Warfield said that because it is the purpose of the security owners' association to present data to committees of the Senate and House in connection with the Transportation act, he felt it might be premature to discuss the subjects he presented to Mr. Harding.

$113,000,000 BILL PASSED.

$240 Bonus For Federal Employees Stricken Out.

Washington.—The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, carrying approximately $113,000,000, was passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

A provision for a $240 bonus to federal employees was stricken out on a point of order raised by Representative Blanton, Democrat, Texas. The only other important change made in the measure was to increase from $6,500,000 to $7,100,000 the amount available during the coming fiscal year for enforcement of prohibition.

HARDING'S SUCCESSOR SEATED.

Former Ohio Governor Takes His Place in Senate.

Washington.—Former Gov. Frank B. Willis, of Ohio, took his seat in the Senate as the successor of President-elect Harding, who resigned for the remainder of his term, expiring March 4.

JAP SOLDIER KILLS AMERICAN.

Chief Engineer Of Cruiser Shot In Vladivostok.

Tokio.—Newspaper dispatches received from Vladivostok report that the chief engineer of the American cruiser Albany was shot by a Japanese soldier while he was returning to his vessel and died shortly afterward.

FEAR GERMAN COMPETITION.

Business Men Urging Need Of Tariff Barrier.

Washington.—Professing to foresee danger in the rapid growth of German manufacturing since the war, American business men are urging Congress to lay a barrier against what they describe as the destructive effects of fierce competition from that quarter of the globe.

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State

THINGS SEEN AND HEARD

Hilton Village.—The machine-gun company recently organized here needs twenty-five more men to bring it up to its authorized strength. The company will be mustered in as soon as the necessary men are secured.

Lynchburg.—C. M. Casey, proprietor of three motion-picture theatres here, has been fined $150 in the Federal District Court here for irregularities in reporting war tax to the Government.

Norfolk.—As an aftermath result of the recent anti-vice crusade, a sensation was created in court here when Rose Driver, while on the witness stand, testified that she had paid protection money to nearly every detective on the Norfolk police force, and named three of them.

Lynchburg.—Up to January 1, the department of public welfare had reports of 896 births and 492 deaths, more of the former and less of the latter than Lynchburg has known in many years, and better averages in both respects than the city has ever known.

Harrisonburg.—One Harrisonburg national bank paid a 12 per cent. dividend to stockholders and a 10 per cent. bonus to employes for the year just closed, according to reports made at a meeting of stockholders. Two other banks in the county are said to have paid the same dividend. The largest banking institution in the county paid 10 per cent.

Norfolk. — Profits amounting to $2,000 weekly were frequently made in the whisky business in Portsmouth, affidavits filed with Commonwealth's Attorney Albertson by special investigators charge. The "revelations" contained in affidavits which resulted in suspension of the police chief and two other officers charge the existence of a powerful liquor ring backed by certain police officials.

Lynchburg.—A circular letter issued from the State headquarters here of the Virginia Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union shows that the union is arranging to quiz all candidates for both branches of the State Legislature as they announce themselves for the election next November. The information secured by the State union as to candidates will be given to the local unions throughout the State.

Newport News.—That the city of Newport News saved itself six or eight thousand dollars a year when it employed a police justice at a salary of $4,000 a year in lieu of bail fees, is shown by the statement of the police clerk for the first week in the new year. Bail fees collected during that week totaled more than $200, and the number of arrests made and persons bailed was comparatively small. Arrests a year ago were two or three times, as numerous as at present which leads to the belief that the recent police justice, who kept all fees in addition to his salary, made something like $12,000 or more annually.

Danville.—Morris Turk, a local merchant, declares that he will endeavor to collect money on a treasury note issued by the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1862, and which, he claims, is due, with interest from that date. The amount involved, he declares, is now $3,400, and he proposes to ask the State Auditor to honor it, and, failing that to make representations to the State Legislature. The note, somewhat faded, is still in good condition. It bears the likeness of George Washington, is signed by C. S. Calvert, Treasurer, and J. M. Bennett, Auditor of Public Accounts, and bears the statement "The faith of the Commonwealth is pledged to secure payment."

Winchester.—Fruit growers of the Winchester district have been asked by H. F. Byrd, president of the Frederick County Fruit Growers' Association, to attend an all-day meeting here January 22 to consider the general subject of "Growing Better Apples." Out-of-town speakers will include S. W. Fletcher, of the Pennsylvania State College; J. P. Stewart, of Pennsylvania; M. B. Waite, of the United States Department of Agriculture; D. Gold Miller, Inwood, W. Va.; E. C. Auchter, of the Maryland Agricultural Station, College Park, Md., and T. S. Balston and R. L. Price, of the Virginia Extension Service, Blacksburg.

Danville—The remains of Ballard Pruitt, a Danville marine, who died in France, arrived here and were removed by an escort of former service men to the home of Mrs. Mollie Pruitt, on Henry street. Pruitt is the first Danville soldier to be brought home from France.

Lynchburg.—Police court fines here during 1920 aggregated $9,185.88 for city and $5,896 for State, these amounts being double fines imposed in 1917. Increase in municipal ordinance fines are largely accounted for by enforcement of the city traffic laws.

Lynchburg.—The City Council elected Mrs. W. J. D. Bell and Mrs. John W. Craddock to the school board, this being the first time women have been elected to public office here. The Council also provided for an increase of 50 cents a month for telephone service for the remainder of the current year on all forms of service, except individual business lines. The increase was granted over protest of several thousand residents in petitions filed with the Council. The vote was 3 to 2 in favor of the amendment.

STATE CAPITAL

Put Off Historic Pageant.

Richmond.—Definite decision was reached at a meeting of the executive committee in charge of arranging for the historical Virginia pageant to put off the spectacle until May, 1922, on the grounds that there is not now sufficient time to arrange such a stupendous event as is planned to portray the history of the Commonwealth. The meeting was held at headquarters of Post A, Travelers' Protective Association, Third and Main streets, and more than fifty organizations were represented.

It was also unanimously decided to ask John Kerr Branch, president of the Chamber of Commerce and prominent banker of Richmond, to accept the general chairmanship of the executive committee. To this end, Hugh Powell, acting chairman, appointed a committee of four to wait on Mr. Branch in his offices, and urge his co-operation in making the pageant a success. On the committee were appointed J. Alston Cabell, Mann S. Valentine, R. Goode and Miss Sallie Archer Anderson.

Resolution calling for the appointment of a committee on publicity, to consist of five members, and a committee of five to investigate the merits of pageant directors, and a third committee to decide on a design for a button which will be disposed of in order to defray preliminary expenses of the organization, and also on ways and means to dispose of these buttons, were authorized, and will probably be appointed by Mr. Powell.

Letters from various organizations relative to the staging of the exhibit, which it is proposed to give, were read before the executive committee, one of which, from a prominent firm in Cincinnati, estimated the cost of the proposed pageant at about $100,000. The letter also proposed that if the committee was willing to underwrite the expenses of the venture in case negotiations were not closed between the city and the company in regard to this matter, a well-known pageant director would be sent here to discuss the presentation of the proposed historical spectacle.

This could be done soon, it was explained, and general details worked out at once, as the director is now in the South on a trip and could easily be summoned to Richmond.

Farmers Elect L. D. Ellis President.

At the annual meeting of the Henrico County Farmers' Fire Insurance Association, held in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce, steps were taken to begin writing fire insurance on farm properties in Goochland, Hanover and Charles City counties. During the year, 1920, business in excess of $250,000 was written in Henrico and Chesterfield counties, and there is now reported near $600,000 of insurance in force. The association suffered three fires during the year, entailing a loss of $1,900. Officers were elected as follows: L. D. Ellis, of Fairfield, president; W. C. Glenn, Elko, vice-president; D. A. Fortna, Varina, secretary-treasurer. Directors: J. A. Loving, Varina; Robert Cross, Dumbarton; W. E. Glenn, Elko; P. G. Frick, Varina; W. E. Poole, Charles City; George Hermann, Fairfield.

Prizes Offered in Hawk-Killing Contest

The Virginia Game and Game Fish Protective Association has $510 in cash, a Parker shotgun, a Winchester shotgun, and 1,000 shells, to be awarded as prizes in a hawk-killing contest open to persons residing in counties, the boards of supervisors of which have adopted Chapter 158, Acts 1920. This act places a bounty of 50 cents each on Cooper's and sharp-shinned hawks and owls, 15 cents on crows killed between April and September, and $1 each on weasels and minks, with the provision that one-half of the bounty shall be paid by the State Game Department, and one-half by the county.

600 Masonic Delegates.

More than 600 delegates from some 330 Masonic lodges scattered throughout the State, will be in Richmond February 8 to 10, when the annual session of the Grand Lodge of Virginia will convene in Masonic Temple, Broad and Adams streets. Reports of committees, the annual election of officers, and regular routine business will come before the order during the session. Officials of the organization stated that few matters of moment are to come up in the way of special business. Following the adjournment of the lodge on the evening of February 10, the Mystic Shrine will hold a short session.

Harrisonburg.—Linville-Edom Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Club was awarded the silver loving cup presented by the Virginia Planter for the best agricultural club in Rockingham county, it was announced by County Agent Charles W. Wampler. The grade awarded the club was 83.25 per cent McGaheysville was a close second for the honors, making a grade of 81.66 Judges were County Agent Charles W. Wampler, County Fair Secretary B. O. Bradshaw, and Division Superintendent of Schools John C. Myers.

Harrisonburg.—Rockingham county will receive from the Government a carload of road-working machinery, according to the successful negotiations of the Board of Supervisors with the War Department. The machinery is made available, it is explained, by a bill introduced in Congress by Representative T. W. Harrison, of the 7th Virginia District. A carload of high explosive is also arranged for.

Heinie's next little task is to jockey the nation out of condemnation.

The AMERICAN LEGION

(Copy for This Department Supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

HEAD OF AMERICANISM BOARD

Henry J. Ryan of Boston, Mass., Is Named Chairman of Legion's Reorganized Commission.

Typical of the spirit of the American Legion is the appointment of Henry J. Ryan of Boston, Mass., a former apprentice seaman in the navy, to succeed Arthur Woods of New York, who was a colonel in the army and former police commissioner of New York city, as chairman of the Legion's reorganized Americanism commission, headquarters of which is at national headquarters at Indianapolis.

When the war broke out Mr. Ryan attempted to enlist several times in the army, but was refused because of his defective eyesight. At last the navy accepted him, but he was ordered to remain on shore duty. During the various drives for Liberty loans and war funds the newly appointed chairman acquired a national reputation as an orator, especially on subjects involving patriotism and Americanism.

Other members of the commission are To serve one year, Fiorella H. LaGuardia, New York city; William B. Follett, Portland, Ore.; E. K. Bixby, Muskogee, Okla.; Edgar H. Baird, Philadelphia; Garland W. Powell, Cumberland, Md.; Richard F. Beirns, Richmond, Va. To serve two years, Peyton H. Hoge, Jr., Louisville, Ky.; A. H. Gansser, Bay City, Mich.; Col. Gordon Johnson, U. S. A., chief of staff to Gen. Leonard Wood, Fort Sheridan, Ill. To serve three years, Will Percy, Greenville, Miss.; Dwight Davis, St. Louis; F. O. Horton, Des Moines, Ia.; Lindsey Blayney, Houston, Tex., and Leonard Withington, Honolulu, Hawaii.

It will be the Legion's aim under Mr. Ryan to co-ordinate and consolidate the activities for the promotion of Americanism of the Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, Knights of Columbus, Masons, Salvation Army, National Security league and many other organizations. To this end a conference will be held in Washington soon.

MAN OF TRAVEL EXPERIENCE

Samuel, Adjutant of Legion, Department of Kansas, Has Seen Much of Broad World.

After traveling over pretty much all of the continents of North America, Europe and Asia, Frank E. Samuel has settled down into a busy life as adjutant of the American Legion, department of Kansas, with headquarters in Topeka.

Samuel was born in Downing, Mo., in 1889. Armed with a college degree in 1912 he started out to see the world. What part of it he missed in civilian pursuits was made up to him when he joined the Three Hundred and Fifty-third infantry regiment of the famous Eighty-ninth division and served in all the battles in which that outfit participated.

Samuel, on his return to civil life, became assistant state adjutant of the Legion in Kansas and was made adjutant in September, 1919. He was recently re-elected for a two-year term.

GENERAL'S WIFE NEW LEADER

Mrs. Clarence Edwards Is Chosen President of Massachusetts Department of Auxiliary.

Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who commanded the Twenty-sixth division through its training period in the States, in quiet defensive sectors and in its later participation in almost every major offensive of the war, is the idol of thousands of New England members of the American Legion and other former service men.

Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, his wife, is now placed in a similar position by the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of these veterans, for Mrs. Edwards was elected president of the Massachusetts department of the women's auxiliary of the American Legion at a recent state convention of that organization.

The newly elected president is a resident of Newton, Mass. She has been active in work for the benefit of New England members of the American Legion and other former service men.

The Point of View.

"That new cook of ours only broke seven dishes today," said the movie director's wife with justifiable sarcasm.

"Zasso?" replied the director, absently. "For the love of Pete tell her to try to get some jazz into it."—American Legion Weekly.

Cannibalism.

Ad in newspaper:

"WANTED—A few good women to bake in our bakery. Apply B. and J. Saylor, 401 Penn street."—American Legion Weekly.

CONGRESS IS URGED TO ACT

Five Provisions Requested In Aid of Disabled Veterans, Amending Vocational Training Law.

Amendment of the law under which disabled veterans of the World war are given vocational training, so as to provide five things demanded by the last convention of the American Legion at Cleveland was urged in congress by Legion representatives.

The five provisions requested by the Legion are:

1. Vocational training for American citizens who served with the allied armies, who were disabled and who are not entitled to training under the present law.

2. Training with pay for all disabled veterans with 10 per cent or more disability, instead of training with pay for some and training without pay for others, as now provided.

3. Vocational training for the widows and orphans of all men who died in the service.

4. The right of the federal board for vocational education to give all disabled men in training such medical care and treatment as is necessary to keep them at their courses.

5. That all disabled men in training shall receive $100 a month from the government while in training and those with dependents $120 a month, instead of different sums based upon the cost of living in different localities as now provided.

A special plea was made by John Thomas Taylor of the national legislative committee of the Legion for vocational training for the widows and orphans of the American dead of the World war. He said that undoubtedly the 50,000 American children whose fathers slept in Flanders fields were entitled to the same educational advantages that they would have had, were their fathers alive and able to provide for them. The widows of the men who died in France, he added, were likewise entitled, the bread-winning member of the family having been killed in defense of the country, to be taught some kind of work of trade.

EDITOR WAS ON FIRING LINE

Commander of Missouri Department of Legion One of Many Newspaper Men Who Heard Call.

John Francis Williams, commander of the Missouri department of the Legion, is one of thousands of newspaper men who left their typewriters when the war broke out. Enlisting as a private in the Missouri National Guard, Mr. Williams rose to the rank of first lieutenant.

In the A. E. F., he served as a machine gun officer with the Thirty-fifth division in the Vosges mountains and in the Argonne-Meuse drive. After the armistice, he served as instructor in the A. E. F. university at Beaune and later assisted in publicity in connection with the interallied games.

Mr. Williams, who is a member of Robert S. Thurman post 13, Joplin, Mo., served as post commander and state master-at-arms previously to his election as department head. He is editor of the Joplin News Herald.

ORGANIZATION IS HIS TASK

Spokane (Wash.) Man Will Supervise Work of Enrolling Every Former Service Buddie.

Edward H. Prell of Spokane, Wash., was recently appointed director of the organization division at national headquarters of the American Legion. He succeeds Russell G. Creviston, who is now assistant national adjutant.

Mr. Prell served overseas with the One Hundred and Forty-sixth field artillery and participated in two major offensives of the World war. After his discharge from the army, Mr. Prell was active in the early organization of the Legion in his state. The supervision and direction of the Legion's 1921 campaign to enroll every eligible former service man in its ranks will be in the hands of the new director.

RAISED BIG CHRISTMAS FUND

Adjutant of Illinois Department of Legion Had Aid of Actress in Raising Christmas Money.

When William Q. Setliffe, adjutant of the Illinois department of the American Legion, started the Legion campaign which raised $50,000 for Christmas entertainments for sick and disabled veterans in Illinois hospitals, he called upon Miss Floe Bert, a well-known actress, to assist in making the undertaking a success.

Miss Bert gave a large number of entertainments in Illinois cities, the proceeds of which were applied to the Legion's fund.

Distant Acquaintance.

"Handle that horse! Don't let him handle you!" bellowed the sergeant to the cavalry rookie just receiving his first lesson. "Give him your spurs. Gouge him!"

"I can't get close enough to him!" screamed back the John, hysterically.—American Legion Weekly.

Post Enjoys Roast-Pig Banquet.

Corn-fed roast pig was the piece de resistance at a recent banquet of an American Legion post at Wagner, S. D.

CURE HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE.

High blood pressure can be overcome in most cases by exercise, says the Canadian Life. This cause of the many rejections in life insurance is not usually a permanent disorder. It can be cured by exercising, gently at first, and increasing up to a reasonable amount. Clients who have been rejected on this account should be advised to take up some moderate form of exercise and in the course of a few months they may be acceptable.

POSTCRIPTS

The first bicycle driven by pedals was made in Paris in 1866.

Ecuador takes its name from the fact that it is situated on the equator.

In Africa there is a lack of locomotives which is felt just as acutely as is being experienced in the remainder of the world and for the purposes of a light railway, cars are being drawn along the tracks by road tractors which move along on a road built beside the tracks.

BURMESE FOND OF FLOWERS.

Who would suspect that in the tropics, in sun-drenched Burma itself, there are acres of gardens given over to nothing else but the cultivation of roses! All through the hot weather, in Lower Burma, they flourish; not till the rains break are they beaten to earth and almost washed away. The Burmese are very fond of flowers; no Burmese house is without them; they are lavished on the pagodas, and women decorate their hair with them.